Application No.: 09/771,265
Preliminary Amendment dated: December 22, 2005
Reply to final Office Action of: September 22, 2005

## REMARKS

By the foregoing preliminary amendment, which is submitted with a request for continued examination (RCE), claims 1, 15 and 20 have been amended. In view of the foregoing amendments and the remarks urged here, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn.

### 35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Specifically, The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 8, 11-14 and 20 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,618,763 to Steinberg ("Steinberg") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,560,604 to Fascenda ("Fascenda") and U.S. Patent No. 6,763,388 to Tsimelzon ("Tsimelzon"). The Examiner has rejected claims 2-8, 15-16 and 18-19 as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Fascenda and Tsimelzon and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,024 to Robotham et al. ("Robotham"). The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 17 as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Fascenda, Tsimelzon and Robotham, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,654,814 to Britton et al. ("Britton").

<u>Claims 1, 8, 11-14 and 20:</u>

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 8, 11-14 and 20 as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Fascenda and Tsimelzon. The Examiner asserts that Steinberg discloses all of the essential limitations of claims 1, 8, 11-14 and 20 except that Steinberg does not disclose accessing a table of data in conjunction with the identifier.

Applicants have amended independent claims 1 and 20 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to recite that the table of data comprises "parameters characteristic of capabilities of the palmtop computer." Claim 20 has been amended to recite that the table of data comprises "parameters characteristic of capabilities of the palmtop computer."

The present invention, as recited in claims 1 and 20, is directed to a method of adapting content for delivery to a palmtop or like portable computer. In particular, web content is delivered to the palmtop computer after a profile of the palmtop computer is selected from

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a table of data. In particular, the table of data contains parameters characteristic of the capabilities of the each individual palmtop or like portable computer so that the web content can be delivered in the most efficient manner. For example, in recognition of palmtop computer's specific display mode, processor power, latency, connection speed, etc., web content is particularized for each palmtop computer. In this way, maximum transmission efficiency is achieved for each particular palmtop computer. Importantly, the user of the palmtop computer does not have to express a preference for certain transmission characteristics of the web content to his palmtop computer. The transmission characteristics are automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer (either through serial number transmission or header information to the web content proxy server).

Steinberg is directed to a unified messaging system and method where the user expresses certain preferences for specified formats of content delivery. The user of Steinberg's system must express a primary, secondary and tertiary format for delivery of content to his wireless device (see Steinberg column 3, lines 4-18). Steinberg teaches different automatic translations of certain content (e-mail, voicemail, faxes) from one format to another, however, the choice of final content is left to the user. Steinberg does not recognize nor discuss the problem that certain formats of content may be more efficiently transmitted to certain wireless devices.

Neither Fascenda nor Tsimelzon overcome the shortcomings of the Steinberg reference. Neither Fascenda and Tsimelzon recognize or discuss the problem that certain formats of content may be more efficiently transmitted to certain wireless devices. Fascenda is directed to a system for automatically updating options available to a client device operating in a client-server environment. Client devices are automatically reconfigured for applications downloaded to the client device. However, Fascenda does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer. Tsimelzon is directed to a method for user creating a short web page based on an original web page including retrieving user selected blocks and non-retrieving

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non-user selected blocks. Again, Tsimelzon does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that a combination of Steinberg, Fascenda and Tsimelzon does not teach or suggest every claimed feature of the invention. The prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vacck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since a prima facie case of obviousness has not been demonstrated, Applicants respectfully submits that claims 1 and 20 are allowable over the cited references. Claims 8 and 11-14, which depend from claim 1, are similarly allowable.

Claims 2-8, 15-16 and 18-19:

The Examiner has rejected claims 2-8, 15-16 and 18-19 as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Fascenda and Tsimelzon and further in view of Robotham. The Examiner asserts that Robotham discloses particular characteristics of the palmtop computer.

Applicants have amended independent claims 1 and 15 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to recite that the table of data comprises "parameters characteristic of capabilities of the palmtop computer." Claim 15 has been amended to recite that the profile is "adapted to minimize transmission of the information to the palmtop computer based on the characteristic parameters of the palmtop computer."

The present invention, as recited in claims 1 and 15, is directed to a method of adapting content for delivery to a palmtop or like portable computer. In particular web content is delivered to the palmtop computer after a profile of the palmtop computer is selected from a table of data. In particular, the table of data contains parameters characteristic of the capabilities of the each individual palmtop computer so that the web content can be delivered in the most efficient manner. For example, in recognition of palmtop computer's specific display mode, processor power, latency, connection speed, etc., web content is particularized for each palmtop computer. In this way, maximum transmission efficiency is achieved for each particular palmtop computer. Importantly, the user of the palmtop computer does not have to express a preference for certain transmission characteristics of the web content to his palmtop computer. The transmission characteristics are

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automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer (either through serial number transmission or header information to the web content proxy server).

As discussed above, Steinberg is directed to a unified messaging system and method where the user expresses certain preferences for specified formats of content delivery. The user of Steinberg's system must express a primary, secondary and tertiary format for delivery of content to his wireless device (see Steinberg column 3, lines 4-18). Steinberg teaches different automatic translations of certain content (e-mail, voicemail, faxes) from one format to another, however, the choice of final content is left to the user. Steinberg does not recognize nor discuss the problem that certain formats of content may be more efficiently transmitted to certain wireless devices.

Neither Fascenda, Tsimelzon, nor Robotham overcome the shortcomings of the Steinberg reference. Neither Fascenda, Tsimelzon, nor Robotham recognize or discuss the problem that certain formats of content may be more efficiently transmitted to certain wireless devices. Fascenda is directed to a system for automatically updating options available to a client device operating in a client-server environment. Client devices are automatically reconfigured for applications downloaded to the client device. However, Fascenda does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer. Tsimelzon is directed to a method for user creating a short web page based on an original web page including retrieving user selected blocks and non-retrieving non-user selected blocks. Again, Tsimelzon does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer. Robotham is directed to display of visual content on a client device using server-side rasterization of visual content. Again, Robotham does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that a combination of Steinberg, Fascenda, Tsimelzon and Robotham does not teach or suggest every claimed feature of the invention. The prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since a prima facie case of obviousness has not been demonstrated, Applicants respectfully submits that claims 1 and 15 are allowable over the cited

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references. Claims 2 and 8, which depend from claim 1, are similarly allowable. Claim 16 and 18-19, which depends from claim 15, are similarly allowable.

Claims 10 and 17:

The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 17 as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Fascenda, Tsimelzon and Robotham, and further in view of Britton.

Applicants have amended independent claims 1 and 15 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to recite that the table of data comprises "parameters characteristic of capabilities of the palmtop computer." Claim 15 has been amended to recite that the profile is "adapted to minimize transmission of the information to the palmtop computer based on the characteristic parameters of the palmtop computer."

The present invention, as recited in claims 1 and 15, is directed to a method of adapting content for delivery to a palmtop or like portable computer. In particular web content is delivered to the palmtop computer after a profile of the palmtop computer is selected from a table of data. In particular, the table of data contains parameters characteristic of the capabilities of the each individual palmtop computer so that the web content can be delivered in the most efficient manner. For example, in recognition of palmtop computer's specific display mode, processor power, latency, connection speed, etc., web content is particularized for each palmtop computer. In this way, maximum transmission efficiency is achieved for each particular palmtop computer. Importantly, the user of the palmtop computer does not have to express a preference for certain transmission characteristics of the web content to his palmtop computer. The transmission characteristics are automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer (either through serial number transmission or header information to the web content proxy server).

As discussed above, Steinberg is directed to a unified messaging system and method where the user expresses certain preferences for specified formats of content delivery. The user of Steinberg's system must express a primary, secondary and tertiary format for delivery of content to his wireless device (see Steinberg column 3, lines 4-18). Steinberg teaches different automatic translations of certain content (e-mail, voicemail, faxes) from

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one format to another, however, the choice of final content is left to the user. Steinberg does not recognize nor discuss the problem that certain formats of content may be more efficiently transmitted to certain wireless devices.

Neither Fascenda, Tsimelzon, Robotham, nor Britton overcome the shortcomings of the Steinberg reference. Neither Fascenda, Tsimelzon, Robotham, nor Britton recognize or discuss the problem that certain formats of content may be more efficiently transmitted to certain wireless devices. Fascenda is directed to a system for automatically updating options available to a client device operating in a client-server environment. Client devices are automatically reconfigured for applications downloaded to the client device. However, Fascenda does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer. Tsimelzon is directed to a method for user creating a short web page based on an original web page including retrieving user selected blocks and non-retrieving non-user selected blocks. Again, Tsimelzon does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer. Robotham is directed to display of visual content on a client device using server-side rasterization of visual content. Again, Robotham does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer. Britton is directed to distribution of tailoring functions between data processing systems based on session specific information. Again, Britton does not disclose or suggest web content automatically selected based on the self-identification of the palmtop computer.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that a combination of Steinberg, Fascenda, Tsimelzon, Robotham and Britton does not teach or suggest every claimed feature of the invention. The prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth, Applicants respectfully submits that claims 1 and 15 are allowable over the cited references. Claim 10, which depends from claim 1, is similarly allowable. Claim 17, which depends from claim 15, is similarly allowable.

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*Conclusion*

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding rejections, and that they be withdrawn. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned representative if an interview might expedite allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

BERRY & ASSOCIATES P.C.

Dated: December 22, 2005         By:    /Reena Kuyper/
                                        Reena Kuyper
                                        Registration No. 33,830

9255 Sunset Blvd., Suite 810
Los Angeles, CA  90069
(310) 247-2860

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